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## TELEGRAM

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on June 14, a telegram of greetings to President Abdirascid Ali Shermarke on his election as President of the Republic of Somalia

# June 25-July 27—Month of Joint Struggle For Withdrawal of U.S. Army from South Korea

### Korean Public Organisations Issue Joint Statement

**On the occasion of the Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea, which will be held from June 25, the day of the unleashing by U.S. imperialism of the aggressive war in Korea, to July 27, the day of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, Korean public organisations issued a joint statement on June 19.**

The statement pointed out:

It is already 14 years after the armistice was realised in Korea, but durable peace has not yet been achieved. Because of U.S. acts of violating the Armistice Agreement and schemes for another war, there has been created a situation which bears a close resemblance to the time the U.S. imperialists ignited an aggressive war in Korea in 1950.

It is another menace to peace not only in Korea but also in Asia and the rest of the world.

The statement stressed that the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression is the root cause for the infinite delay in Korea's reunification.

After noting that the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops from South Korea is part of the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence and social progress, the statement expressed the conviction that during the month of joint anti-U.S. struggle, international democratic bodies, public organisations of various countries and the world's peace-loving people, employing diverse forms and methods according to their actual conditions, will condemn the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression, demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and actively support the struggle of the Korean people to accomplish the country's independent reunification.

(For the full text of the statement see Page 2)

# K.P.A. Combined Military Competition Closes

The combined military competition of the Korean People's Army, opened on June 8 in the presence of Premier Kim Il Sung and other leaders of the Party and Government, closed on June 18 with a glittering success.

The participants, selected at the contests in various units of the three services of the Korean People's Army, competed in such military games as infantry, artillery, tank, wireless, engineering, chemical and military politics as well as in the track and field, gymnastics, swimming, ball games, weightlifting, wrestling, judo and traditional Korean wrestling.

Large-scale exercise in offensive tactics in combination with combat firing that adorned the opening of the competition, and the complex, difficult events requiring unyielding revolutionary spirit, refined military technique, iron military discipline and prowess were carried out well, and excellent results were achieved in all fields.

The closing ceremony of the competition took place at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang on June 18. Soldiers of the K.P.A., working people and Red Worker-Peasant Militia, over 70,000 in all, attended the function.

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A scene of the forced march contest

# Foreign Ministry's Statement on Laos

**The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on June 14 a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are barbarously bombing the liberated areas of Laos and using her territorial air at will in expanding the war of aggression in Vietnam. The statement reads in full:**

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are further intensifying the brigandish aggressive acts against the Laotian people.

By mobilising B-52 strategic bombers and a large number of aircraft of other types they are barbarously bombing the liberated areas of Laos and committing the criminal act of arbitrarily using her airspace in expanding the Vietnam war.

This is an open encroachment upon Laotian sovereignty and independence and grave provocations grossly violating the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly denounce the high-handed aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Laotian people and fully support the May 16 letter of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Neo-Lao Haksat to the nations-co-chairmen of the 1962 Geneva Conference on Laos and other countries of the world, exposing the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The U.S. imperialists have long been trying to occupy central and lower Laos and turn these areas into a strategic bridgehead linking their base in Thailand with the South Vietnam front. The Thai re-

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# Fraudulent "Elections" Evoke Mass Demonstrations in S. Korea

**South Korea is now being swept by a wave of demonstrations of citizens, youth and students against the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique's terror, repression and traitorous acts. This struggle was occasioned by the June 8 "National Assembly elections" branded as the most unfair ever in South Korea.**

The demonstrators are chanting the slogans: "Pak Jung Hi, organizer of the unfair elections, must bear all the responsibilities!" "Punish the man responsible for the unfair elections!" "June 8 elections are null and void!" and "The spirit of April 19 is alive!" (April 19 means the day of mass demonstrations that swept the whole of South Korea at the time of the unfair elections in March, 1960 and finally led to the overthrow of the puppet Syngman Rhee regime — Ed.)

Even according to limited data, as of June 16, the struggle involved over 166,500—students of 110 colleges, high and middle schools and population of various strata.

Citizens, youth and students up in a resolute struggle employ various forms of fighting — demonstration, denunciation meeting, sit-down strike, hunger strike, mock funeral of democracy, effigy burning and scattering of hand bills.

Frightened at this, the Pak Jung Hi gang are desperate in an attempt to put down the mounting struggle.

They ordered the closure of colleges, high and middle schools in Seoul and provinces and proclaimed "emergency alert." In Seoul alone, more than 7,000 heavily-armed mobile police are set in motion to crack down on the demonstrators, firing tear-gas shells and swinging clubs. Several helicopters have been used in Seoul since June 15 to make a scouting flight over the demonstrators. The puppet troops are ordered to build barricades, and armed police are reinforced to seige schools and place cordons at important points.

The puppet clique, while intensifying the suppression, are resorting to the cheating and mollifying tactics in an attempt to dampen the fighting spirit of the people up in the struggle.

The fighting spirit of the South Korean youth and students with ardent patriotism and sense of justice is too strong to be broken by the fascist repression.

They jump over the fence into the street when the school authorities close the school gate; stone the police who are blocking them by firing tear-gas shells and swinging clubs; knock out the police, fighting hand to hand with them.

The demonstrators surged to the "government building" — the headquarters of the Pak Jung Hi gang — and the "National Assembly" building, breaking through double and treble cordons, and denounced the crimes of the puppet clique.

The current mass struggle of the South Korean youth, students and people of various strata against the Pak Jung Hi clique involves broader strata of the population and wider areas than in 1965.

The current struggle has exposed for the whole world to see the fallacy of the "progress of democracy and "political and economic stability" in South Korea, which Washington has tried hard to propagandize.

# JOINT STATEMENT OF PUBLIC ORGANISATIONS

Before long a month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea (June 25-July 27) will start in various countries of the world.

The functions during the Month, which is held every year from June 25, the day of the unleashing by U.S. imperialism of the aggressive war in Korea, to July 27, the day of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, are of great significance in exposing and denouncing the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and isolating them and in encouraging the struggle of the Korean people for the independent reunification of the country by themselves.

This year's functions are to be conducted in a tense situation in which the U.S. imperialists are further escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam, carried out a new aggressive war in the Near and Middle East and are seeking to unleash another war in Korea.

It is already 14 years after the armistice was realized in Korea which underwent a three-year severe war owing to the U.S. imperialist aggression, but durable peace has not yet been achieved.

Because of the U.S. wild acts of provocation, armed conflicts are occurring without interruption all along the Military Demarcation Line and in the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, and tension is being aggravated with each passing day.

Since the signing of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have all along stepped up their preparations for war in violation of this agreement.

In South Korea, they have increased the numerical strength of the puppet army to more than 600,000, continuously brought in strategic nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other weapons of mass destruction and steadily expanded military installations. The militarisation of South Korea's economy has been stepped up and "war preparedness" has been intensified in all spheres.

Especially, since the visit of U.S. President Johnson to South Korea in October 1966, the U.S. side has been committing more frequently and in a planned way acts of military provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During the five months from October last year to March this year the U.S. side made armed assaults and fired bullets and shells against our side on more than 60 occasions along the Military Demarcation Line and in the same period dispatched various types of naval vessels to the coastal waters of our side on more than 200 occasions to perpetrate hostile acts.

The number of the bullets and shells the U.S. side fired toward our side in the month of last April alone was far greater than that it fired in the past 13 years since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement, in contravention of this agreement.

These developments bear a close resemblance to the time the U.S. imperialists ignited an aggressive war in Korea in 1950.

At that time, too, the U.S. imperialists augmented armed forces in the area along the 38th parallel and ceaselessly committed provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and finally they let their warmonger Dulles to South Korea to kindle the flame of the war.

The United States is now driving even the Japanese militarists in the execution of its aggressive policy in Korea.

The Japanese militarists rearmed by the United States cherish a fantastic idea to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" in return for their involvement in America's Asian aggression, and are zealously plunging their claws of aggression into South Korea.

Since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," Japan has been intensifying its military collaboration with the puppet clique of South Korea under the unified U.S. plan of operations and committing open hostilities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

U.S. imperialism today is running amuck to launch a new war in Korea. This is because its colonial rule in South Korea is being shaken to its very foundation, because it is sustaining one serious military-political setback after another in its war of aggression in South Vietnam, and its general strategic plan of aggression in Asia is facing collapse.

U.S. imperialism is desperate in its attempt to find a way out of its predicament in the expansion of aggression and war.

Such U.S. schemes for another war are creating a grave danger of war which may break out again in Korea at any moment. It is another menace to peace not only in Korea but in Asia and the rest of the world.

U.S. occupation of South Korea and its policy of aggression are the root cause for the infinite delay in Korea's reunification and also of the tragedy of national split that has been unbearable to the Korean people for more than 20 years now.

Particularly the people in South Korea under U.S. domination are undergoing untold misfortunes and hardships under the military fascist terror rule unprecedented they have been totally deprived of their state power and even their elementary democratic freedom and rights are trampled upon.

The people in South Korea are groaning under ever-worsening economic poverty in addition to the stifling political oppression. National culture has been obliterated, and millions of the unemployed and semi-unemployed as well as poverty-stricken mothers and children are roaming streets.

The Korean people can no longer tolerate the division of their country.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has all along made every sincere effort to realize the independent reunification of the country with a view to putting an end to the tragedy of territorial division and national split at the earliest possible date and removing all the misfortunes and hardships the people in South Korea are suffering.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently held that the reunification of Korea should be realized by the Korean people themselves by means of establishing a united central government that will represent the people of all walks of life through free all-Korea elections on a democratic basis without foreign side interference after the withdrawal of all U.S. and other foreign troops from South Korea.

The D.P.R.K. Government proposed that, if the South Korean authorities could not immediately agree to free North-South general elections, a North-South Confederation should be established as a transitional measure pending the complete reunification of Korea.

If the South Korean authorities could not accept even the Confederation proposal, it proposed the economic and cultural interchange and travel of public figures between the North and the South, leaving aside political questions for the time being.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. proposed that, if even this was unacceptable, postal service as a minimum measure should be effected between the parents and children, husbands and wives, relatives and friends who are separated in the North and South without knowing whether they are alive or not.

Furthermore, to alleviate the difficulty of living of the people in South Korea, we, proceeding from the compatriotic love, proposed time and again to offer relief goods to them.

As is seen above, all the proposals made by the Government of the D.P.R.K. are the patriotic proposals reflecting the unanimous will of the entire Korean people who are sincerely anxious about the destiny of the country and nation. These proposals of ours are the most fair and reasonable ones acceptable to everyone who is truly aspiring to the reunification of the country.

The South Korean authorities under the control of the United States, however, turned down all these proposals.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are clamouring about the "Communist threat from the North."

The question of reunifying Korea which is temporarily partitioned, however, is not the question of who dominates whom.

With a view to removing the tension created artificially between the North and the South, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also proposed to the U.S. Army withdraw from South Korea, conclude a peace agreement pledging not to resort to armed attack against each other, and reduce the armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 men or less respectively.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. declared that it was ready to abrogate the military treaties it concluded with foreign countries if the South Korean authorities would have the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea and nullify the military treaties and agreements they concluded with foreign countries.

The South Korean authorities refused even these proposals. Not only this, the South Korean authorities are ruthlessly suppressing the South Korean people if they express any sympathy with the reasonable proposals put forward by the D.P.R.K. Government or they speak of even the words "country's reunification," on the charge of "treason."

To the Korean people who are aspiring to the reunification of their country, all this is utterly beyond imagination.

The South Korean authorities are refusing to realize the peaceful reunification of Korea, effect North-South economic and cultural interchange, conclude an agreement under which Koreans would not fight against each other, and even to meet each other and write to each other. These actions of theirs clearly reveal that they are out-and-out traitorous clique betraying the interests of the nation and only obeying the orders and instructions of the U.S. aggressors.

U.S. imperialism is using the United Nations as a shield for hampering the reunification by every conceivable means and covering up its aggressive moves to unleash another war in Korea.

The United States, under the sign of the U.N., divided Korea, established its colonial rule in South Korea and, under the same sign, waged a sanguinary war of aggression in Korea.

Even today, the United States is occupying South Korea under the name of the U.N.

Such actions of the United States are criminal acts of wantonly infringing upon the U.N. Charter and of desecrating the United Nations itself.

The United Nations, in the light of its Charter, has no ground whatsoever to interfere in such an internal affair of a country as the question of Korea's reunification.

Moreover, the U.N. forfeited even its moral authority to discuss the Korean question as it was reduced by the U.S. imperialists to a belligerent party to the war of aggression against Korea.

The "U.N. forces" in South Korea are the U.S. armed forces committing colonial plunder in the name of the "United Nations." The U.S. troops are incessantly subjecting the South Korean people to unbearable national insult and perpetrating inhuman atrocities against them. They not only kill without reason guiltless inhabitants by shooting and running their cars over them, but also storm, loot and set fire to civilian houses and violate women.

The deceptive nature of the "U.N.-supervised elections" vaunted by the United States and the South Korean authorities has been exposed more clearly to the whole world in the recent May 3 "presidential elections" and the June 8 "national assembly elections." These "elections," conducted by means of brutal suppression and fraud surpassing by far those employed for all the elections so far conducted in South Korea including the March 15 unfair elections which triggered off the popular uprising resulting in the shameful collapse of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime in 1960, excited fresh wrath of the South Korean people.

In Seoul and scores of local areas, hundreds of thousands of students and population of all walks of life in defiance of suppression by the police are staging mass demonstrations against and offering resistance to the Pak Jung Hi clique every day, shouting: "June 8 elections are null and void" and "Punish the main culprit in the unfair elections."

The "U.N.-supervised elections" are nothing but a farce of irregularities aimed at covering up with the U.N. flag the suppression of the freedom of expression of the will of the people at the point of the U.S. bayonet and the arbitrary fabrication of the results of elections.

The United Nations should not be used by U.S. imperialism as the latter's instrument of aggressive policy against Korea any longer and all illegal "resolutions" on the "Korean question" adopted so far must be cancelled.

All facts show that as long as South Korea remains under U.S. occupation and the puppet regime is maintained with the help of the American bayonet, the reunification of Korea is impossible and the danger of a new war can not be removed from Korea.

For what do over 60,000-strong U.S. troops remain today in South Korea far away from the United States proper?

Their object is to put down the liberation struggle of the people in South Korea, obstruct Korea's reunification by the Koreans themselves, unleash another war of aggression, extend the system of the colonial fascist terror rule established in South Korea to the northern part of Korea and, furthermore, invade Asia.

It is, therefore, necessary, first of all, to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea in order to accomplish Korea's reunification by the Koreans themselves and remove the danger of another war from Korea.

This is an indipensable prerequisite to the solution of the problem of Korea's reunification. There is no ground whatsoever for the U.S. troops to remain in South Korea.

There are no foreign troops in the northern part of Korea.

If only U.S. imperialism quits South Korea, there is no doubt the problem of Korea's reunification will be solved by the Korean people themselves without any great difficulty.

For the independent reunification of Korea, for peace in Asia and peace in the world, the U.S. troops must leave South Korea at once.

On the occasion of the month of joint struggle against U.S. imperialism the Korean people are renewing their determination to wage a more resolute struggle for withdrawing the U.S. aggressive troops from South Korea and achieving their country's reunification by themselves in a peaceful manner.

We earnestly call upon the international democratic organizations, public organizations of all countries and the world's peace-loving people to give active support to the Korean people in their just struggle for accomplishing the independent reunification of their country and to use every means to intensify on a world-wide scale a struggle for withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea during this month of joint struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor forces from South Korea is a part of the struggle of the peoples all over the world for peace, national independence and social progress. The struggles of the peoples against imperialism and colonialism are inseparably correlated.

U.S. imperialism is today seeking more desperately to escalate the war of aggression in Vietnam. The U.S. aggressors are stepping up bombing raids on Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the Haiphong district, and of late sent a large number of ships into and intrude into the Demilitarized Zone in Vietnam in their attempt to turn the aggressive war in Vietnam into a "total war."

Simultaneously with this, the U.S. imperialists, together with the British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists, staged a new barbarous armed intervention against the Arabs in the Near and Middle East.

U.S. imperialism is persistently committing aggressive acts of all descriptions against Cuba. U.S. imperialism is running riot everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America to strangle the national-liberation struggle and overthrow the newly independent countries.

All these acts of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism constitute an open challenge to the peoples the world over.

At the present time U.S. imperialism is the most shameless and ferocious aggressor, the major force of war, the bulwark of modern colonialism and the common enemy of the peoples of the world.

The peace-loving people of the world can never remain indifferent to the frenzied aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism.

The socialist countries, the independent national states in Asia and Africa and the peace-loving people of the world must further concentrate their forces on the struggle against U.S. imperialism and deal a decisive blow to the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists should be dealt blows in all parts and on every front. They should set foot and their forces be dispersed to the maximum and they should be bound hand and foot. The Korean people expect support to and solidarity with the peoples in Asia Africa and Latin America and the peace-loving people of the wrold in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, national independence and progress.

We should not only strike at the U.S. imperialists but also fight against their allies and sweep off their lackeys such as the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea.

The South Korean puppet clique have already brought over 50,000 troops into the war of aggression in South Vietnam as mercenaries and are perpetrating all kinds of atrocities against the South Vietnamese people.

This has clearly revealed the fact that the Pak Jung Hi clique are not only traitors to the Korean people but also heinous executers and hangmen in the service of U.S. imperialism intending to strangulate the national-liberation movements of the Asian and African peoples.

Only by resolutely fighting a-

# If U. S. Imperialists Ignite Another War In Korea, We will Wipe Them Out in Our Land

**Lieutenant General O Jae Won**

gainst U.S. imperialism can we safeguard world peace and only by making a clean sweep of all stooges of U.S. imperialism can we prevent U.S. imperialism from behaving arbitrarily everywhere.

That the U.S. imperialists are bent on aggression and the launching of war everywhere in the world only testifies to the fact that their doomsday is drawing near.

The more aggravated their positions become, the more frenziedly the imperialists try to extricate themselves from their predicament. This, however, will only hasten their doom.

The myth about the mightiness of the United States was shattered to dust when it suffered an ignominious fiasco in the Korean war and since then U.S. imperialism has been on the downgrade.

U.S. imperialism is suffering repeated setbacks, though it hurled a large number of troops equipped with modern arms into the war of aggression in South Vietnam. This shows more clearly that the fall of U.S. imperialism is inevitable.

No force on earth can check the downfall of imperialism and the victory of socialism and the national-liberation revolution.

Ours is the era of revolution and the era of struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The world's peace-loving people will ensure a lasting peace and security of mankind and win the final victory in their struggle for liberation and independence, by pooling their strength and carrying their uncompromising fight through to the end against U.S.-led imperialism.

The Korean people are standing on the forefront of the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle.

We are fully prepared to counter the moves of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to unleash another war. We are training our people's Army into a cadre army and modernizing it; are arming the entire people and turning the whole land into a fortress.

Our people are rallied firmly behind the Central Committee headed by Kim Il Sung and are filled with the fighting spirit to wipe the U.S. aggressors off this land should they dare to launch a new war.

Enjoying the active support and encouragement from the world's people, the Korean people will certainly drive the U.S. aggressor army out of South Korea and achieve by themselves the country's reunification.

We are convinced that, during the Month of Joint Struggle against U.S. imperialism, international democratic bodies, public organizations in various countries and the world's peace-loving people, employing diverse forms and methods according to their actual conditions, will condemn the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its acts of aggression, demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and give active support to the struggle of the Korean people for the accomplishment of the country's independent reunification.

THE COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF THE MOTHERLAND
THE KOREAN NATIONAL PEACE COMMITTEE
THE KOREAN COMMITTEE FOR ASIAN-AFRICAN SOLIDARITY
THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS OF KOREA
THE UNION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKING PEOPLE OF KOREA
THE LEAGUE OF SOCIALIST WORKING YOUTH OF KOREA
THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION
THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF LITERARY AND ART UNIONS OF KOREA
THE KOREAN JOURNALISTS' UNION
THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION
THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC SCIENTISTS' ASSOCIATION
THE KOREAN STUDENTS' COMMITTEE

*Pyongyang, June 19, 1967*

June 25, 1950 is an unforgettable day to the Korean people. On this very day, the U.S. imperialists unleashed a criminal war of aggression against our people.

The three-year war was a severest trial for our people and People's Army.

The U.S. imperialists ignited the Korean war in a vain attempt to conquer the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea and spread the flames of the war to the Asian continent. To achieve this vicious aim, they brought in the bulk of their ground, naval and air forces and even troops of 15 of their satellites and committed the most brutal and heinous acts of slaughter, using even germ and chemical weapons.

By no means, however, could the U.S. imperialists subdue our People's Army, and our people, the direct successor to the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, who rose up bravely to defend the freedom and independence of the country.

The iron-willed commander, Marshal Kim Il Sung, at the post of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, set forth correct strategic and operational lines, personally directed the army to implement them and led our people and People's Army to a heroic fight to win a final victory in the war.

The American imperialists sustained a serious military, political and moral defeat face of the heroic struggle waged by our people and People's Army.

Our victory in the Korean war was a victory of the revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary forces and a victory of the revolutionary army over the imperialist aggressive forces.

It proved that a people can crush any brutal aggressor if they fight in firm unity with arms in hand for their just cause and that the time has gone when the imperialists could seize others' territories at will.

It is already 17 years after the outbreak of the Korean war, 14 years after the conclusion of the truce agreement.

The U.S. imperialists, however, far from drawing a proper lesson from their miserable defeat in the Korean war, are still occupying South Korea; they have turned it into a military advance post for their Asian aggression and are now engrossed in their preparations for another war in Korea.

They are reinforcing the South Korean puppet army and shipping into South Korea various kinds of new-type weapons including nuclear weapons and guided missiles in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement and are even bringing in the revived Japanese militarist forces to use them in attaining their aggressive ends.

The U.S. imperialists have bustling more viciously to prepare for war since the visit to South Korea of the notorious warmonger Johnson late last year.

They are staging military provocations along the Military Demarcation Line almost every day. The total number of bullets and shells they fired into our side in April this year alone is greater than those they fired in the 13 years after the Armistice Agreement was signed.

As a result, a grave situation is being created in our country, a situation that bears a close resemblance to the time the U.S. imperialists unleashed the Korean war 17 years ago.

The clamours for war being raised by the U.S. ruling circles and their minions are directly related to the U.S. strategic plan to extend its aggressive wars in Asia and other parts of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are escalating the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people to a serious stage and stepping up brigandish aggressive acts against the Laotian people, and in the Near and Middle East they engineered and directed the Israeli armed aggression against the Arab peoples and dealt a heavy blow to it.

All facts patently show that the U.S. imperialists are embarking more recklessly on war adventures and that they are the chieftain of aggression and war and the common foe of the Korean and world's peoples.

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism at present is the source of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and the greatest stumbling block that hampers Korea's reunification and disturbs peace.

We do not want war, but never fear it.

If the U.S. imperialists dare to ignite a new war in Korea, our People's Army, along with the whole people under arms, will rise up in a heroic fight and wipe out the aggressors in our land, liberate the South and achieve the cause of the country's reunification.

We are powerful enough to cope with enemy aggression from any quarters.

In connection with the further aggravation of the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war in recent years, the Workers' Party of Korea has taken a decisive measure to promote economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding, holding fast as before to its line of self-defence in national defence.

"Having defined it as the basic contents of its military line to train our army into a cadre army, modernise it, place the entire people under arms and turn the whole land into a fortress our Party has exerted tireless efforts to put it into practice and already attained great successes in this regard." (Kim Il Sung)

Our People's Army steeled in the thick of the arduous war in the past has grown into a great force of ardent revolutionary fighters, into a powerful armed force with veteran revolutionary fighters steeled in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and with a large number of newly emerged revolutionary fighters as the core.

Our People's Army is not only firmly equipped with an unbending revolutionary spirit but with modern military science and techniques as well, and it is fully prepared to wipe out the aggressors.

The entire population is placed under arms and the whole territory is fortified into a fortress.

As a result, a nation-wide defence system with the People's Army as the backbone has been established in our country and the whole land has been turned into an indestructible bulwark against the enemy.

The enemies shall never find themselves free from terrible retaliatory blows when they invade our country, be it from the ground, sea or air.

It is an unswerving revolutionary position of our people that those playing with fire should be controlled with fire.

We have already taught them a lesson: early this year, our coastal battery at a stroke sent to the bottom of the sea PCE No. 56 of the enemy side which, having illegally intruded into the coastal waters of our side, was committing hostile acts against our side.

The men and officers of our People's Army and the entire population under arms are keeping a vigilant watch on the moves for war of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and are fully combat-ready to annihilate the aggressors at any time, when ordered by the Party and the Leader.

Our People's Army have always remained infinitely loyal to the Party and the Leader and discharged their revolutionary tasks at the cost of their lives.

During the grim days of the Patriotic War of Liberation, men and officers of our People's Army fought, sparing neither their youth nor lives, for the sake of the country and the revolution, and carried out the orders of the Supreme Commander, surmounting untold difficulties and obstacles, laying down their lives.

The only Party ideas of breathing and acting with one mind and one will with the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung have been firmly established in the People's Army today. All the servicemen are filled with the firm determination to remain always faithful to the Party and the revolution and wage a vigorous struggle along the path of victory indicated by the Leader.

The invincible Party led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the people united closely behind the Party and the Leader, the powerful independent national economy and the strong revolutionary armed forces constitute guarantees for the final victory of our revolutionary cause.

More and more comrades-in-arms and friends of the world are supporting the just cause of our people and the invincible solidarity of our revolution is being further strengthened.

We will certainly perform the national and international revolutionary duties devolving upon us by expelling the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and achieving the victory of the Korean revolution throughout the whole country.

We will continue to give active support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and fight together with them until they win the ultimate victory.

The Korean people and People's Army will as before stand firm on the common front of anti-U.S. and anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples, extend positive support to the national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and strive hard for the triumph of the cause of peace, national independence and socialism.

## Statement

(Continued from Page 1)

actionaries are taking an active part in the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Vietnam and offer their territory as a U.S. military base for aggression against Laos and Vietnam.

The Laotian reactionary clique have allowed the U.S. B-52 strategic bombers and jet planes based in Thailand to intrude into Laos and murder their compatriots for over three years and leave the Laotian territorial air for the U.S. imperialists to use it for their war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

The U.S. imperialists who are meeting one shameful defeat after another in Vietnam are viciously trying to stamp out the Laotian revolution and spread the flames of the aggressive war all over Indo-China by banding the Laotian and Thai reactionaries.

But they cannot save their declining fate, no matter how desperately they may step up their aggressive acts by shoring up the Laotian and Thai reactionaries.

The Laotian people under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat are fighting courageously to wipe out the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and build a peaceful, neutral, unified, independent, democratic and prospering Laos.

All the peace and justice-loving people of the world fully support the just struggle of the Laotian people and sternly denounce the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately discontinue all their acts of intervention and aggression against Laos and strictly respect the sovereignty, independence and neutrality of Laos as stipulated in the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos.

The co-chairmen of the 1961-62 Geneva Conference on Laos should expose and denounce the U.S. imperialists who are wantonly violating the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos and discharge their duty for its correct implementation.

The Korean people actively support the just cause of the Laotian people for their national independence and dignity and will as before march hand in hand with them on the same front against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy.

If the U.S. imperialists, heedless of the unanimous denunciation of the Laotian people and the world's peace-loving people, continue their aggressive acts against the Laotian people, they will be surely meted out severe punishment.

The Laotian people who are rallied under the banner of the Neo Lao Haksat will certainly win the ultimate victory in their war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for their national salvation.

# REPLY FROM CAMBODIA

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul received a telegram from Son Sann, First Minister and Acting Foreign Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, replying to a letter in which the former expressed the position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recognising and respecting Cambodia's territorial integrity within her present borders.

Son Sann said that the statement of the D.P.R.K. Government declaring its recognition of and respect for Cambodia's territorial integrity within her present borders is the expression of new support to the common struggle for rights and justice and proof of the close and reliable solidarity of the two peoples in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

He assured the Korean Foreign Minister that Cambodia would continue to support the rightful stand of the D.P.R.K. Government led by Premier Kim Il Sung on forcing the U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunifying the country.

# FINAL VICTORY BELONGS TO ARABS

The military conflict in the Near and Middle East that began with a surprise armed invasion of Arab countries by the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists has ceased.

The Arab nations have suspended hostilities under the circumstances in which the situation caused by the premeditated large-scale military attacks the Israeli expansionists launched, jointly with the U.S. and British imperialists, is not yet remedied.

Firmly determined to fight until they win a final victory in their just cause, the Arabs have come out resolutely in the struggle finally to defeat the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, Israeli aggressors, and achieve territorial integrity.

"The struggle will be continued at any sacrifice; it will be until the final victory that is inevitable." (Abdel Nasser) "We should be paid for our sacrifices." (Noureddin Attassi) "The struggle as a whole is not yet over. It will end with our victory over imperialism and Zionism." (Houari Boumedienne) — These words of leaders of Arab states encourage the Arab people to rise up in a protracted, unbending struggle, getting over temporary difficulties.

The United Arab Republic, Syria and Algeria and other Arab countries which severed diplomatic relations with the United States and Britain have taken resolute measures of late to confiscate the property of Americans including the American petroleum companies in the Arab region and expelled them from there.

This struggle of the Arabs is a just struggle for defending their independence and dignity from the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, for territorial integrity and for peace and security in the Near and Middle East and is part of the anti-imperialist joint struggle of the progressive peoples all over the world. The Arabs, therefore, are enlisting active support and encouragement from the revolutionary people of the world.

The Korean people fully support the indomitable will, firm stand and steps of the Arabs who are valiantly overcoming all trials and difficulties with confidence in their final victory, and express militant solidarity with them.

The armed invasion of Arab countries by the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists and the whole course of ensuing developments are one more proof of the fact that the U.S. imperialists are the most heinous enemy of the peoples of the Arab countries and the whole world.

This recent aggression by the Zionists is a part and product of the systematic aggressive plans of the U.S. imperialists against the Arab countries.

The U.S. imperialists have never ceased their plots to subjugate the Arab nations which are advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and finally went so far as openly to carry out armed aggression. As is widely known, they engineered, directed and participated directly in the recent armed invasion by Israel.

Through the recent event the peoples of the Arab countries and the rest of the world have clearly seen once again how viciously the U.S. imperialists are intriguing to suppress the national-liberation movement and crush the newly independent nations one by one.

In the course of this struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, the Arabs have demonstrated their united force for their common cause. They took joint actions and steps in resisting the enemy, thus frustrating the diabolical scheme of the U.S. imperialists to sow discord among the Arabs.

The solidarity displayed by the Arabs in the struggle against their common enemy is very precious and is a reliable guarantee for their final victory.

Recent developments have clearly shown that for the repulsion of any enemy invasion, every country should constantly strengthen its own power and be fully prepared.

The Israeli aggressors blinded by an ambition for territorial expansion are arrogantly making various rapacious demands including the acquisition of the territory of Arab countries they had illegally occupied, encroaching upon the sovereignty of the Arab countries and the shielding of U.S. imperialism. Besides, the U.S. imperialists intend to take advantage of this situation to intensify their aggression and provocation. This constitutes a menace to the independence and security of the Arabs and an intolerable challenge to the security of the Near and Middle East and the peace of the world.

The U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists ought to be punished and driven out of the Arab regions, while the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arab countries should thoroughly be safeguarded.

The present situation created in the Arab regions owing to the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists urgently demands that the peoples of all the socialist countries and independent national states in Asia and Africa and the world's peace-loving people make every effort to support the struggle of the Arabs.

Shedding their blood the gallant Arab people are making a valuable contribution to the common cause of the revolutionary people of the world.

The socialist countries and the world's revolutionary forces must deal a decisive blow to and shatter the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists against the Arab countries.

The Korean people have a deep understanding of the hardships and sufferings the Arabs are now undergoing and are firmly united with the valiant Arab peoples in the struggle against the common enemy.

Premier Kim Il Sung in his telegram to heads of Arab states expressed "full support to and militant solidarity with the righteous war of resistance of all the peoples of the Arab countries who have risen up like one man to oppose the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists, defend the national independence and honour of the Arab states and to liberate Palestine."

The Korean people always stand firmly by the Arabs in their struggle against the common enemy. No force on earth can subdue the Arabs who have powerful revolutionary force. We Korean people are convinced that the Arabs will win a final victory, overcoming all difficulties.

# A TURNING POINT

The three-year-long Korean war, which ended in a glorious victory for the people who rose in defence of their freedom and independence and in a disgraceful defeat for the aggressors who started the war, was an event representing the essential feature of the development of international relations after the Second World War.

It must be stressed, first of all, that the disgraceful defeat in the Korean war was a fatal blow to the venture of the U.S. aggressive circles, who had appeared as the international gendarme since the Second World War, to strangle the world socialist camp and the national-liberation movement before they grew stronger.

It was in Korea where the American imperialists went over to a "hot war" from a "cold war" which had lasted for some five years since World War II, Korea was chosen as a testing ground for them to affirm their role of international gendarme by force. But, the Korean war, as they themselves admitted, proved to be "the wrong war at the wrong place."

An enormous amount of war materiel and a large number of troops, latest military techniques, and the most barbarous methods of war did not help them stave off their crushing defeat.

The "prestige" of America fell to the ground and the myth about her "invincibility" burst like a bubble in the Korean war.

The Korean war proved that Yankees could not frighten the people by atomic blackmail nor bend others to their will through their direct armed intervention. It also exposed the fundamental weakness of their system of military aggression against the growing socialist camp and the national-liberation movement.

Victory of the Korean people in the Korean war and U.S. defeat marked a turning point which glaringly showed the great changes in the alignment of forces in the international arena, that is, between the forces aspiring after socialism, peace and progress and the reactionary forces of imperialism.

Through their heroic struggle the Korean people not only defended the freedom and honour of their own country but also firmly safeguarded the eastern outpost of the socialist camp and showed convincingly the possibility of smashing each move of the imperialists jeopardising world peace and security.

This victory was a victory of the revolutionary people over the reactionary forces of imperialism and a victory of the revolutionary armed forces over the aggressive armed forces of imperialism.

Victory of the Korean people exposed the weakness and corruption of American imperialism and showed the oppressed nations of the world that the Yankee imperialists were not invincible but could be defeated through fighting.

After the Korean war, therefore, the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in colonial and dependent countries surged higher everywhere in the world and the spearhead of struggle of all peace-loving people was directed to U.S. imperialism. The American imperialists, placed on the downgrade, are suffering successive blows from the revolutionary people of the world before healing their wounds and are driven still deeper into hot water.

They started another aggressive war in Vietnam to desperate attempt to arrest this process of downfall. The American ruling circles often call the Vietnam war the "second Korean war." They talk much about the two wars comparing their scales and processes. But there is no denying that the real essence of the matter lies in the fact that the Vietnam war, like the Korean war, is the very nature of the American imperialists who try to save themselves from doom by means of aggression and war and that their defeat in Vietnam, too, as in Korea, is inevitable. The whole course of the Vietnam war bears witness to this.

The deeper into the mire of downfall they plunge, the more desperate the Yankees become. The recent war moves of the Middle East shows clearly the world's people that the Americans are seeking desperately to maintain their foothold of aggression in this region as they are doing in other parts of the world.

The revolutionary people of the world have learned a practical lesson that they should concentrate fire on American imperialism everywhere in the world to defend freedom, independence and peace and bind it hand and foot so that it may not act arbitrarily.

This is the way to hasten the final doom of the U.S. imperialists.

American imperialism is going headlong towards the final defeat which began with the Korean war as the turning point. This is the trend of our times which could by no means be curbed.

**Kim Sung Hyong**

**MAC Meeting**

# *Protest Against Hostile Acts*

**The 249th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on June 13 at the proposal of our side.**

At the meeting, Major General Bak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, lodged a stern protest with the U.S. side against its grave acts of military provocation of infiltrating armed agents and firing guns into the area of our side and called the U.S. side to account for these acts.

According to his statement, the U.S. imperialists infiltrated armed agents Song Yong Sun and Kim Hyong Sun on May 31 and armed agent Bak Je Hyon on June 5 into the area of our side through the Demilitarized Zone.

They were arrested by our side.

Major General Bak condemned the U.S. side for its firing of over 600 rounds of ammunition into the area of our side with light machine-guns and other automatic weapons on seven occasions between June 5 to 10.

Recalling that the commander of the enemy side, who is responsible for the implementation of the Armistice Agreement, openly ordered the use of guns against our side in the Demilitarized Zone, he declared: "This proves that the recent firing in the Demilitarized Zone was a premeditated military provocation ordered by the commander of the U.S. side."

Stressing that the U.S. side must take practical measures for ending at once its reckless hostile acts and controlling and maintaining the Demilitarized Zone in accordance with the requirements of the Armistice Agreement, Major General Bak strongly demanded that the enemy side frankly admit the recent hostile acts, apologise to our side for them, and severely punish those responsible for organizing those acts and all personnel involved in them.

# Letter to NNSC

**Major General Bak Jung Guk, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent on June 13 a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in connection with the fact that recently the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are feverishly trying to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea are again shipping various new-type weapons and combat equipment into South Korea in gross violation of Sub-paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement.**

**The letter reads in part:**

According to the *Stars and Stripes* dated June 7, 1967, the United Nations Command side again illegally introduced 45 modern M-48 tanks into South Korea.

Prior to this, **Radio Jung-ang** of South Korea reported on March 10 that the United Nations Command side had already brought in 18 M-48 new-type tanks and transferred them to the puppet South Korean forces and would introduce 90 more by the end of April.

On April 20, a news dispatch of **Hapdong Tongshin** from Seoul reported that the number of naval vessels brought to South Korea by the United Nations Command side since the beginning of the year amounted to 30 and that another destroyer would be delivered to South Korea.

And, a news dispatch of **Dongyang Tongshin** from Seoul dated April 27 reported the illegal introduction and delivery by the United Nations Command side of a PCE-50 and a PGM to the puppet South Korean navy.

And on April 19, a news dispatch of **Hapdong Tongshin** from Seoul reported that "the U.S. side officially notified that the modernisation programme for naval equipment and delivery of naval weapons agreed upon at the Kim Sung Un-McNamara talks would be nearly completed by the end of June at latest," adding that three high-speed transports had left the United States, following the notification, to be illegally turned over to South Korea.

It was reported by **Dongyang Tongshin** in Seoul that the United Nations Command side illegally shipped scores of F-5-A supersonic fighter-bombers into South Korea on April 26, and **Radio Dongyang** reported that the United Nations Command side illegally brought in and transferred several helicopters to the puppet South Korean forces on April 27.

According to a news dispatch of **Dongyang Tongshin** from Seoul dated March 29, a spokesman of the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea announced that "Portable Red Eye guided missiles, surface-to-air guided missiles, newly designed by the U.S. Army, were introduced into South Korea and a test firing was conducted."

As mentioned above, the United Nations Command side has been ceaselessly and illegally bringing into South Korea arms and equipment for the puppet army, navy and air force in open violation of the requirements of the Armistice Agreement.

**(Continued on Page 10)**

## U.S. Aggressive War Against Korea: —17 Years Ago and Today

# U.N. Signboard Usurped, Myth Exploded

**In our previous issue the author made a brief survey of the background of the Korean war started by the United States and the aims it pursued in the war. In this issue he reviews how the American imperialists conducted the Korean war and what it brought to the aggressors.—Ed.**

### UNPRECEDENTED PREPARATIONS

The United States had made careful preparations for the Korean war for years, spending a colossal sum of dollars and throwing immense energy.

American magazine Life in its July 15, 1950 issue wrote: "Never before in our history have we been so nearly prepared at the start of any war as we were at the start of this war. Today, after only a few weeks of war, we have in Korea more men and more arms than we sent to the invasion of North Africa in November 1942."

It is clear that these preparations were not could not be made in a day or two.

The then U.S. President Truman and his brain-trusters, however, did not confine themselves to the military aspect in making preparations for the war.

### THE UNITED NATIONS MISUSED

One of the basic lines the United States adopted before starting the Korean war was to usurp the U.N. signboard in unleashing the Korean war. Careful preparations to this end had been made by the U.S. Department of State.

John Hickerson, the then U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for the U.N. Affairs, revealed this in his testimony at the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee on June 5, 1951.

He remarked that, in fact, the State Department had already decided to take the question of "North Korea's aggression" to the United Nations... And he said: "We knew in general what we were going to say" and "We had drawn up the skeleton of a resolution." (I.F. Stone: Hidden History of the Korean War, New York, 1952)

Having decided upon their line and made thorough preparations, the United States made an emergency telephone call to the U.N. Secretary-General at dawn of June 25 and pressed him to call a meeting of the U.N. Security Council and, setting in motion its voting machine, forced the meeting to adopt an illegal resolution to lay the blame for its aggressive war at the door of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A telegram from the U.S. ambassador in Seoul was all that the United States presented as the basis for the adoption of the "resolution." The telegram was packed with fabricated facts turning black into white.

The telegram was so ambiguous that even Sir John Prett, the then Director of the Information Board of the British Government, said in a complaining tone, according to the August 17 issue of Peace News: Their "resolution" was adopted on the basis of the telegram which was ambiguous as to which side started the war. They did not even show the text of the telegram from Seoul.

On June 27 the U.N. Security Council passed an aggressive resolution on permitting the United States and its satellites to stage an armed intervention in Korea. The "resolution" was but an ex post facto approval of America's armed invasion of Korea.

The then U.S. President Truman issued the order for U.S. armed intervention in Korea three hours before the U.N. Security Council met on June 27; the U.N. Security Council met at 3:10 p.m. and Truman issued the order at noon. In actuality, U.S. armed invasion of Korea had started long before it.

MacArthur, who commanded the U.S. aggressive war in Korea on the spot, told a meeting of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the U.S. forces had been in action 12 hours before the U.N. "resolution" was adopted.

This is how the United Nations was reduced to a tool of the United States in its aggressive war in Korea.

### U.N. REDUCED TO A BELLIGERENT

On July 7 the United States forced the U.N. Security Council to adopt a "resolution" on forming "U.N. Forces" in order to further expand the aggressive war.

It was fabricated by setting in motion the notorious voting machine which was blindly obeying the United States, in gross violation of the principles of the U.N. Charter and the prescribed procedures and regulations.

At the time, many of the newly independent nations in Asia and Africa had no relations with the United Nations.

Thus, the United States reduced the United Nations to a shield for whitewashing its aggressive war and to a belligerent in the war against the Korean people.

The "U.N. Forces" which brought immeasurable calamities to the Korean people in the three-year-long war were, in fact, U.S. forces.

On December 1, 1951, a U.S. Republican Representative remarked in a reproachful term: The U.S. armed forces account for 99.2 per cent of the "U.N." air force, 85.8 per cent of its navy and 88 per cent of its ground force, when the South Korean forces are excluded from it. It is despicable to attach the label of "U.N. Forces" to such an army and it is meant to deceive the American citizens. (U.P. report from Washington, Dec. 1, 1951)

The "U.N. Forces" actually had nothing to do with the United Nations both from the viewpoint of their composition and commanding system.

MacArthur, who was the first "U.N. Commander," said: "... my relationship with the United Nations was only quite nominal. Everything I did was controlled entirely by the Joint Chiefs of Staff... In short, I had nothing to do with the U.N. in whatever form." (From MacArthur's testimony to the U.S. Senate in 1951.)

American General Clark, who was another "U.N. Commander" in the closing days of the Korean war, had this to say: "I was the commander of the U.N. Forces in Korea, and I don't recall getting orders in whatever form from the United Nations during the entire war..."

In the whole course of the Korean war (and later, too)... the United States appointed the commander of this army, organized it and directed its operations without any connections with the U.N.

Such being the case, a U.N. Headquarters spokesman, William Powell, stated that "it is wrong to call the United States troops in Korea the 'United Nations Forces'... It is incorrect to call the U.S. Command 'in Korea the United Nations Command.'" (Asahi Evening News, Nov. 15, 1966)

Even today, the U.S. occupation army in South Korea, styling itself as the "U.N. Forces" and abusing the name of the "United Nations," is feverishly stepping up preparations for another war in Korea and incessantly committing acts of armed aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

### FORECAST UPSET

"The Korean war was a blessing. There had to be a Korea, either here or somewhere else in the world." (New York Journal and American, Jan. 19, 1959) This was what American general Van Fleet declared.

The Pentagon was full of self-confidence when it launched the war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Syngman Rhee boasted: "We could take Pyongyang in three days." MacArthur confirmed that the "police action" in Korea would last a few months at the longest.

But the war was more than they had reckoned with.

In less than a week following the counterattack by the Korean People's Army the puppet army of South Korea which had invaded the area north of the 38th parallel fell to pieces. The AP reported: "We are all alone: the South Korean army no longer has any troops."

America hurled in its picked divisions which it had kept ready for action in Japan. Thus they came to the fore.

The Pentagon, however, could not turn the war situation.

The U.S. 24th division, known as a crack division, was finally melted in the Taejon area and its commander Dean was captured alive by our People's Army.

The Observer wrote on July 15, 1950 that the world became a witness to what a hopeless, severe war the powerful U.S. armed forces are waging and how the army of North Korea, a small country, is repelling the U.S. troops and pushing them toward the sea.

In August, 1950, less than two months after the outbreak of the war, the American troops were pinned up in a small area at the southeastern tip of the Korean peninsula.

The United States made desperate efforts to turn the scale.

According to a report of the then U.S. Secretary of Defence the military strength of the United States had already increased from 1,450,000 men before the Korean war to 2,360,000 late in 1950. On January 8, 1951, the then U.S. President Truman, in his "State of the Union Message," advocated a proposal to boost the armed strength to 3,500,000 men, in the wake of this, the U.S. Senate adopted a resolution on augmenting the total strength of the U.S. Army to 4 million. Accordingly, the U.S. military expenditure more than quadrupled.

The United States rushed to the no more than 300 km Korean front one-third of its ground force, one-fifth of its air force and the main part of its navy. Even according to its official announcement, an aggregate of more than 5,764,000 were mobilized in the Korean war. Besides, it threw in troops of 15 of its satellites. The aggressive U.S. ruling circles, squandering 73 million tons of war materials, or 11 times as much as it used during the Pacific War, resorted to every available means for the sake of "America's honour." Neither their much vaunted latest techniques nor their unheard-of barbarous methods of war could save their aggressor troops from miserable defeat.

In one year after it started the aggressive war in Korea, the United States, even according to its own estimates, met with a loss of over 50 billion dollars, and the loss of manpower and war materials exceeded half the figure for the whole course of the Second World War. The New York Herald Tribune described the setbacks between late 1950 and early 1951 as the "biggest defeat in the history of the American army." The English Economist called it their greatest defeats "Both Asia and Europe will not forget the sight when the well-armed armies of the big powers (the U.S. and Britain—Ed.) having the command of air and sea were beating a retreat."

This debacle caused a big row within the American ruling quarters resulting in the dismissal in 1951 of MacArthur, the then commander-in-chief of the U.S. aggressor army in Korea, and the defeat in the 1952 presidential elections" of Truman who had issued an order to invade Korea.

The United States did all it could, employing even germ, chemical and other mass-destruction weapons or threatening the Korean people with atomic bombs.

But the war situation went from bad to worse for America.

### FORCED CONFESSION

The myth about America's "technical superiority" and "mightiness" exploded to atoms and it became clear to all that the United States, in the words of the former Defense Secretary Marshall, was not so strong as others had thought it to be.

The United States could not continue the aggressive war any longer in Korea.

Driven into a tight corner, the United States was finally compelled to kneel down and sign the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953, at the very spot where it started the war. An American journal dubbed the truce a "bitter truce" and American military commentator Baldwin said it was a "big military campaign in which the United States suffered a defeat for the first time in its history."

The then Commander of the "U.N. Forces," Clark, putting his signature on the Korean Armistice Agreement, deplored: "I gained the unenviable deduction of being the first United States Army commander in history to sign an armistice agreement without victory."

(Clark: From the Danube to the Yalu) —Ri Hyon Il

American soldiers captured by the Korean People's Army

# Military Competition

(Continued from Page 1)

Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Ri Ju Yo'n, Kim Chang Bong, Kim Ik So'n, Ri Guk Jin, Kim Yo'ng Ju, Bak Yong Guk, Jo'ng Jun Taek, Han Sang Du and O Jin U mounted the platform. Also on the platform were Bak Sin Do'k, Chairman of the C.C. of the Religious Cho'ng-wu Party; Choe Won Taek, Chairman of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly; Generals Kim Dae Hong and Kim Bong Ryul.

Invited to the ceremony were military attaches and assistant military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Then results of the competition were announced. First place in all-round total in the military competition went to the unit to which Comrade Ri O Song belongs. Wolbisan team carried off first place in all-round total in the mass sports contests.

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, awarded letters of commendation, trophy banners and cups to the winners.

Prizes were awarded to the units and teams that had scored good results.

General O Jin U, Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army, delivered a speech.

He said that the combined military competition fully demonstrated the invincible force of the Korean People's Army which is closely rallied behind the Party and the Leader and had grown into a revolutionary army strong enough to be a match for a hundred by thoroughly implementing the Party's military line.

Reminding the attendants that on the opening day of the competition Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, thanked and commended in the name of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee all units and servicemen that scored fine results in the tactical exercise, displaying high military techniques and art of command and maintaining rigid discipline, he said that this was a great honour not only to the participants in the exercise but also to the attendants of the present combined military competition and the entire men and officers of the Korean People's Army.

On behalf of the entire men and officers of the Korean People's Army General O Jin U extented warm gratitude and honour to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the 40 million Korean people who personally initiated and gave personal direction to the present competition and has always led the Korean People's Army to victories and honour and reared it into such a powerful army as it is today.

Pointing out that precious experiences of great importance in strengthening the combat readiness and combat power of units were gained and creative suggestions were advanced during the competition, he said that these would contribute greatly to reinforcing and developing the People's Army.

The competition exhibited the united force and strong fighting power of our People's Army, direct successor to the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and showed vividly the revolutionary spirit and high morale of our servicemen firmly equipped with the only Party ideas.

The participants in the competition fully demonstrated the achievements made in their day-to-day military and political trainings and showed that they are prepared politically and ideologically, with regard to military techniques and physical strength, so that they can fulfil the tasks of those who are one rank higher than they.

He stressed that good results in the competition are a striking display of the force and revolutionary spirit of the Korean People's Army which is firmly united with one idea and will behind the Party and the Leader and is fully prepared to wipe out the U.S. aggressors, our invelerate enemy, to the last man and attain the cause of the country's reunification.

In order to extricate itself from its own predicament U.S. imperialism is aggravating tension in Korea and more frequently carrying out various acts of military provocation against the northern part of Korea, he said. And the General pointed out: "Such provocations are part of the schemes for aggression and war U.S. imperialism is carrying on in all parts of the world."

He declared: "Should U.S. imperialism make reckless play with fire, we will wipe the aggressors off our land and achieve the cause of the country's reunification."

He expressed the conviction that, on the basis of the lessons and achievements of the combined military competition, the men and officers of the People's Army will mark more significantly the 20th anniversary of the Korean People's Army and honourably come up to the trust and expectations of the Party and the Leader by doing everything in their power to strenghten and develop the army into revolutionary armed forces each of whom can match a hundred.

Then he declared the combined military competition closed.

Exhibition games of track and field, football, basketball, volleyball, Korean traditional wrestling, judo, boxing with the participation of the athletes who had attained good results in the competition were held at the stadium prior to the closing ceremony.

Tank unit advancing mowing down the "enemy"

A scene of the engineering competition

# Demonstration of Invincible Force of Korean People's Army

The combined military competition closed on June 18.

The competition held at the personal initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung and under his direct guidance, was a great success.

The participants, chosen at the contests in the units of the three services of the Korean People's Army, competed in various military games and mass sports events for ten days.

In the navy and air force contests were held between their respective units.

The armymen, who were highly praised and cited by Premier Kim Il Sung for the excellent military technique, strict discipline and refined commanding art displayed in the tactical exercise on the opening day, participated in the competition with a firm determination to live up to his trust by scoring good results and increasing the combat strength.

The soldiers of the People's Army, which took over the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, fully demonstrated their indomitable revolutionary spirit, refined military technique, prowess, close-knit co-ordinated operation and high level of commanding art.

The infantrymen dashing like a flying tiger into the "enemy's position" with fixed bayonets in their hands, the artillerymen and tankmen smashing the targets in the "enemy's position," the navy firing powerful guns to sink at a blow the "enemy warship" and the courageous, nimble airplanes shooting down the "enemy planes"—this showed our people's armed forces by strengthening the combat training to meet the requirements of modern warfare and in conformity with the terrain features of Korea, had grown into revolutionary forces capable of smashing at a stroke the enemy hundred times bigger in numerical strength at any place he dare invade our country, be it land, sea or air.

Fully ready to crush the enemy at one stroke at any time they are ordered

## Full Preparedness

Bayonet exercise was the first to be contested among the **INFANTRYMEN**. The vim with which, it seemed, they were driving their bayonets into the hearts of the U.S. aggressors, the sworn enemy of our people, and smashing their heads was felt over the arena, reminding one of a hand-to-hand fight.

Contest in ball firing in combination with a forced march drew the spectators' attention.

The armymen going on a forced march up a steep mountain pass had many difficulties to overcome. Their tunics were wet with sweat. With the national flag at the head of their columns, they marched and got to their destination after overcoming the difficulties by helping and leading each other forward.

As soon as they reached the destination they took up their designated positions and, firing by volleys, wiped out the "enemy" appearing at different distances.

In the **ARTILLERY RANGE**, gun continuously boomed, exhibiting the gunnery of the units taking part in the contest.

A wind was blowing hard raising clouds of dust and power smoke was obstructing the view. Yet the artillerymen hit the camouflaged dummies on an opposite mountain, blowing them away.

The artillery firing at the flying targets was also successfully carried out.

The "enemy planes" appearing in the sky all of a sudden were so small that they were barely visible. Nevertheless, the artillerymen brought them down each time they appeared.

Hot contests took place on the arena for the **ENGINEERING UNITS**.

The bridge-blowing-up contest, last on the programme of this event, proceeded in difficult conditions of the "enemy planes" strafing and bombing and of gas attack resembling an actual battle. Bombs exploded ceaselessly sending up columns of water. It was thrilling to watch the sapper laying explosives on the high piers. Presently, it was time for blowing up the bridge. With deafening explosions, a massive concrete bridge was broken into two.

In the arena of the contest between **TANK UNITS**, the crowds were delighted to see the tanks roaring past spitting fire as if crushing the enemy in their way.

The tankmen hit defferent targets in diffrent terrain features, demonstrating their accurate marksmanship and high standard of tank operation.

Contests in the spheres of **CHEMISTRY, WIRELESS AND MILITARY MEDICINE** also proceeded successfully.

The contests showed that our armymen had been fully prepared to carry out their duties creditably in any conditions of modern war.

## Unbreakable Naval Defence

Sailors who are firmly defending the seas of the motherland fully demonstrated their invincible force in various military events.

The moment a gun roared shaking the sea, flames went up from an "enemy" warship and columns of black smoke rose. The "enemy" warship was sunken at a stroke by the men of a navy unit which sent to the bottom of the sea a U.S. war vessel Baltimore during the past Patriotic War of Liberation.

The roars of guns reverberated over the sea.

Naval vessels, ready to annihilate the enemy, dashed ahead at top speed, plowing the waves. They skillfully spotted "enemy" warships without a moment's delay and destroyed them on sight in splendid co-operation with the commanding post and technical sailors.

## Strong Flying Corps

Flying corps participating in the competition held various military events including air-to-surface and air-to-air shooting games.

Early in the morning the headquarters fired a blue signal shot.

In a flash pursuit planes took off in formation and flew toward the "enemy" positions.

Upon a wireless order from the leading plane all "sky hawks" began diving.

The camouflaged commanding post of an "enemy battery" was discovered.

The targets were smashed with thunderous explosions.

When "enemy" anti-aircraft guns started firing, our planes, immediately making an offensive formation, dived and made successive strikes at the gun positions.

By displaying indomitable perseverance, shrewdness and courage in aerial fight, our planes fully demonstrated the power of the air force of the People's Army, which has grown strong enough to defeat numerically superior enemy.

## Grit and Strong Physical Force

The programme of mass sports contests included **track and field, gymnastics, football, volleyball, basketball, table tennis, boxing, wrestling, weightlifting, judo, traditional Korean wrestling and swimming.**

The competition showed that remarkable progress had been made in the sphere of mass sports, too, and that the Party's policy on physical training was being carried out in the army with good results.

The competition produced five new national records and new armymen's records in a number of events.

The grit, strong physical force and high sports standards of armymen were exhibited.

The recent combined military competition proved the correctness and vitality of the military line of the Workers' Party of Korea whose main contents are building up of a cadre army, modernization of the army, arming of all people and fortification of the whole country, and demonstrated the firm unity of the Party, people and the People's Army.

Pursuiters giving reliable cover to footmen

* * *

Artillerymen discharging their mission under adverse circumstances by displaying combat technique refined in their day-to-day hard trainings

Naval vessels closing in upon the "enemy" vessels

# "Pak Jung Hi, the Ringleader to Direct the Unfair Elections, Must Take Full Responsibility"

## Citizens, Youth and Students Up in Mass Struggle against Bogus "Elections"

### "JUNE 8 ELECTIONS ARE NULL AND VOID," Seoul Students Say

The torch of struggle the students of the Law College of the Seoul National University raised against the fraudulent elections and terrorism of the Pak Jung Hi clique on June 12 spread to universities and colleges in Seoul with a great force.

According to news reports, more than 1,500 students of the Liberal Arts and Sciences College and Law College of the Seoul National University keep fighting courageously against the Pak clique braving the persecution of the puppet police and the college authorities.

On the morning of June 14, they gathered for a meeting in denunciation of the unfair "elections" despite the order of the Pak clique on the closure of schools. When they, having surged forth into the streets like rising billows after the meeting, were parading through the streets, the puppet police hurried to the scene and tried to break them up. Nevertheless, the students continued the demonstration throwing stones at the police.

On the same day students of the Normal, Commercial and Agricultural Colleges of the said university held a meeting in protest against the unfair "elections" and resolved to "fight to eliminate the source of the degraded elections." At the meeting they also demanded the Pak clique "apologize to the people for the unfair elections" and "completely to nullify the June 8 general elections" and called upon "all citizens to come out to set right the national spirit."

More than 1,500 students of the Gyonghui University marched through the streets fighting with the police, shouting: "Hold elections again!"

The students of the Korea University held a meeting flaying the unfair "elections" and adopted a resolution on fighting the Pak clique to the last man. Following the meeting they demonstrated through the streets carrying posters bearing the slogans: "The June 8 elections are a coup d'état" and "Punish the main culprit in the unfair elections at once!" and demanding: "Pak Jung Hi, the ringleader to direct the unfair elections must take full responsibility for the elections." They were joined by students of the Gyonghui University.

When 2,000 students were marching through the streets, the police tried to block the march firing tear-gas shells at them. The students resisted the police with stones. A bitter breast-to-breast battle took place between them. Taking advantage of the battle, students of the Korea University broke through the police cordon and surged forward towards the entrance to the headquarters of Pak Jung Hi's "Democratic-Republican Party" and staged a sit-down demonstration there.

On the morning of the same day some 500 students of the Jung-ang University held a meeting and staged a demonstration in protest against the unfair June 8 "elections."

The mass resistance of the students in Seoul continued on June 15, 16, 17 and 18.

The students in Seoul have employed diverse forms of struggle —protest meeting, demonstration, sit-down, stay-in and hunger strikes and burning the ballot box in effigy.

The participants in the week-long mass resistance are students of the Liberal Arts and Sciences, Law, Commercial and Engineering, Normal and Agricultural Colleges of the Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonse University, Ko'ryo University, Gyonghui University, Hanyang University, Dongguk University, Jung-ang University, Ehwa Women's University, Sukmyong Women's University, Sudo Women's Normal College, Hongik College, Foreign Languages College, Han-guk Theological College, Sohgang College, Sungsil College, Methodist Theological College, So'nggyun-gwan University.

### "APRIL 19 SPIRIT IS ALIVE" In Pusan

The struggle of citizens in Pusan, South Korea's second largest city, against the recent election fraud of the Pak Jung Hi clique began assuming a fiercer and acuter character on June 16.

That day, high school students took an active part in the struggle.

On the night of the 16th, heads of the students' associations from various schools met and decided to hold a demonstration simultaneously at 8 a.m. on the 16th.

In accordance with the decision, at daybreak more than 1,600 students of the Dongrae High School in Pusan launched a demonstration. It was followed by more than 5,000 students from over 10 high schools such as the Horticultural, Gyongnam, Gumso'ng, Handong and Pusan High Schools and the Gyongnam Commercial High School.

The demonstrators, chanting the slogans: "The spirit of April 19 uprising is alive" and "The nation's soul wails," showered stones on the tear-gas-firing, club-swinging police and put up a hand-to-hand fight with them.

They knocked down over 60 policemen and, breaking through the police cordon, swarmed to the Dongrae police station and smashed its windows.

It was reported that overpowered by the militancy of the students, puppet policemen, lacking the courage to resist, retreated.

Meanwhile, students of Dong-a University in Pusan rose up again on the 16th following up previous demonstrations.

Defying the suppressive measures taken by the school authorities and the puppet police, they staged a vigorous demonstration, chanting the slogan: "April 19 spirit is alive."

The puppet police, scared by the raging wave of the resistance of the youth and students, made desperate efforts to put it down. Eventually they arrested over 110 students, and the local education authorities ordered some of the high schools to be closed. The demonstration in Pusan continued also on the 17th and the 18th.

Demonstrating high school students clash with the police in Seoul on June 15

### Middle and High School Students CLASH WITH POLICEMEN

Deserving special attention is the active participation of students of many middle and high schools in Seoul and other localities in the mass demonstrations against the unfair June 8 elections.

According to news reports from Seoul on June 14 more than 1,000 middle and high school students in Seoul marched to the "Central Government Building," breaking through the double and treble cordon of the police, expressed their bitter hatred for the Pak Jung Hi clique, shouting: "Nullify the June 8 elections" and staged a sit-down strike there.

On June 15 more than 300 students of the Jung-ang High School marched towards the entrance to the puppet national assembly building after a violent clash with the puppet police and offered a strong resistance against the fascist terror of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, chanting: "Don't suppress the students!"

On the same day over 3,000 students of the Baejae High School had a meeting in denunciation of the fraudulent "elections" on their campus.

When, after the meeting, they were about to march out into the streets to demonstrate, the school authorities closed down the school gate before them. More than 1,500 of them climbed over the wall and gathered outside the gate. There they formed columns and began to march through the streets chanting slogans.

Students' demonstrations are spreading involving more and more students.

According to scrappy reports from Seoul students of more than 40 middle and high schools in Seoul rose in a struggle against the trickery and fascist terror of the Pak Jung Hi clique. They include more than 2,000 students of the Gyongsein High School, over 3,000 students of the Dongsong Middle and High School, upwards of 3,000 students of the Gyunmyong High School, students of the Bosong High School, the So'ngnam High School, the Hwimun High School, the Gangmun High School, the Gyong-gi High School, the Dangsik High School, the Seoul High Engineering School, the Yangjo'ng High School, the Daegwang High School, the Gyongdong High School, the Daedong High Commercial School.

### In Taejon and Taegu

The struggle against the fraudulent elections of the Pak Jung Hi clique also broke out in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, and in Taegu, North Gyongsang Province.

More than 1,900 students of the Taejon High Commercial School gathered in the school grounds and held an indignation meeting denouncing the June 8 bogus elections conducted by means of fraud, swindle, terror and oppression. After the meeting they turned out into the street for a demonstration. Marching through the streets they shouted the slogans flaying Pak Jung Hi clique's fraudulent elections.

More than 1,300 students of the Taejon High Agricultural School had an indignation meeting on the campus and surged out into the street to stage a demonstration. Over 1,500 students of the Taejon High School waged a sit-in strike in the school.

Meanwhile, the students of the Cho'ngju College in Taegu staged a demonstration.

The students of Taegu College also kept up their brave struggle.

### In Other Localities

The struggle against the bogus elections is wide-spread in local towns, too.

People of all strata in the city of Sunchon, South Cholla Province, held a demonstration at 9 p.m. on June 15 in front of the district court in denunciation of the election fraud, according to reports reaching here.

They marched through the streets for over an hour chanting the slogans denouncing the criminal acts of the Pak clique: "Are the elections conducted by means of ballot-buying, open voting and voting by proxy fair ones?" and "Does the election campaign conducted by the employees of government organs mean modernization?"

On June 14 in the city of Jo'nju, North Cholla Province, people of all walks of life gathered for a rally denouncing the phoney elections for an hour from noon and launched a demonstration. Seen over the columns of demonstrators was a placard reading: "Nullify the June 8 fraudulent elections!" In the city of Gunsan mass demonstrations were held for three days running beginning June 11. On June 13 more than 10,000 people took part in an anti-Pak demonstration. They marched towards the police station like raging waves breaking through the police cordon, shouting the slogan: "Punish the main culprit in the bogus elections!" and "We denounce the June 8 elections!"

They stopped for a while in front of the police station and held a rally castigating the Pak clique and then headed for the railway station plaza. On the 13th, in the city of Chungmu, South Gyongsang Province, many citizens staged a torchlight demonstration shouting the slogan, "Nullify the June 8 elections!"

The struggle also broke out in Inchon, Yangpyong, Hwasong, Pyongtaek and Paju in Gyonggi Province; in Yangyang, Samchok, Chunchon and Gangrung in South Gangwon Province; in Chonan, Boryong and Sochon in South Chungchong Province; in Chongju, and Jechon in North Chungchong Province; in Ririi, Gimje and Namwon in North Cholla Province; in Ryongwang, Gwangju, Gure, Bosong, Hwasun and Muan in South Cholla Province; in Andong, Ulsan, Yongchon and Kimchon in North Gyongsang Province; in Gochang and Masan in South Gyongsang Province; and in Cheju on Cheju Province.

# Why Does Washington Keep Silent?

"Look at South Korea today! You have freedom of speech, free press and free election there. Shortly you'll hold new, free elections."

This is from Johnson's speech at a "White House reception" for the puppet South Korean "Prime Minister" on March 14, namely, three months ago.

The "new, free elections" implied the "Presidential elections" on May 3 and the "National Assembly elections" on June 8 in South Korea. These "elections" were held. As a result, the world was given another opportunity to see the true picture of South Korea today.

South Korea today, it has been revealed, is quite different from what Johnson described in a high-pitched tone. It has been brought to light for the whole world to see that there is neither freedom nor democracy in South Korea under U.S. occupation. It has been again demonstrated that the South Korean people no longer reconcile themselves to such a state of things.

The "free elections" referred to by Johnson touched off resistance of the people against Pak Jung Hi and his clique and the struggle has swept the whole of South Korea.

More and more people of various walks of life and students in Seoul and in provinces are coming out on the streets day after day to denounce the fascist repression and fraud the Pak Jung Hi clique resorted to in the recent elections. They are fighting for genuine democracy and freedom, shedding blood.

The demonstrating people and students demand: "Immediately punish the man responsible for the unfair elections!" "Pak Jung Hi, organizer of the unfair elections, must bear all the responsibilities." In Seoul, students paraded carrying the streamers with the words: "We have seen the robber who have deprived the people of their rights," and "June 8 election was a coup." Fighting the police cracking down on them, the students surged towards the "government building," the headquarters of Pak Jung Hi.

The demonstrators keep fighting cries calling upon the people: "The April 19 spirit is still alive." "All, come out to set right the national spirit."

The current mass struggle of the South Korean youth, students and people of various strata against the Pak Jung Hi clique involves broader strata of the population and wider areas than in 1960.

This shows that the struggle of the South Korean people against the Pak Jung Hi clique is not only a fight against the unfair elections but also an eruption of long pent-up anger at the cruel fascist terror, brigandish exploitation and plunder by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, and that the hostility of broad segments of the people in South Korea to the Pak Jung Hi clique has been intensified.

Under the circumstances, Pak Jung Hi himself was compelled to admit that the recent "elections" were unfair ones conducted by means of fraud and terrorism.

He struck off the list the names of seven successful candidates of his party and even arrested some of them.

Such facts serve as materials showing how far the election fraud went.

They, however, are nothing but his deceptive strategems to dampen the daily mounting fighting spirit of the South Korean people.

The people are denouncing the terror and fraud practised in an all-round way under the direct command of Pak Jung Hi himself and declaring the elections null and void. Pak Jung Hi, however, describing this as a partial phenomenon, is now resorting to shallow tricks as mentioned above in an attempt to evade his responsibility.

Besides, in the hope of coping with the situation, he is stepping up harsh suppression of the students and people of all strata who have risen up in the struggle on the one hand and, on the other, is pertinaciously trying to compromise and co-operate with the opposition parties by conceding them some seats.

In this strategem, too, it is clear he is acting on the advice of his masters in Washington, just as he did in holding the fraudulent elections.

Bigwigs in Washington and the reptile press that were making much ado about the "elections" before their holding are now struck dumb keeping an "official silence" and going without any comment on it" as things have turned out in that way following the "elections."

But directives are being hastily issued to their agents in Seoul.

Washington and its minions in Seoul are making desperate efforts to cope with the critical situation.

But the powerful struggle of the South Korean people which broke out again with the fraudulent elections as an occasion once more exposed for all to see the hypocrisy of the "freedom," "democracy," "political and economic growth" and "stabilization" so much advertised by Washington, No elaborated, costly false propaganda can cover up the ironclad fact for long. No vicious suppression can quench the just fight of the people.

This time, the people in South Korea have once again fully demonstrated to the whole world their deep antagonism against the U.S. occupationists and their henchmen, the Pak Jung Hi gang, as well as their unbreakable resolve to keep up their fight until a final victory.

Kim Gun Hyong

# Students' Rally in Pyongyang

## Supports Patriotic Struggle of S. Korean Students

The hearts of the whole people and students in the northern part of the country are beating together with those of the students and people in the South who have turned out into the streets of struggle, streets of resistance, fiercely waging mass struggle for democratic rights and freedom as well as their vital rights against the fascist rampage of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

More than 20,000 students in Pyongyang gathered at the open-air theatre in the Moran-bong Youth Park on June 17, for a rally supporting the struggle of the South Korean students and people against the reactionary "June 8 elections" of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak clique.

Speaking at the meeting Kim Chan Mo, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Students' Committee, said that the patriotic resistance launched by students and people in South Korea on June 12 has spread all over the South like a prairie fire. This struggle is an eruption of the pent-up resentment and wrath of the people at the fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak clique; a just, patriotic struggle for their democratic freedom and vital rights which are trampled upon by military fascism; and it is also a manifestation of their irrepressible hatred for and strong resistance to the vicious colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

The speaker hailed the valorous struggle of the justice- and truth-loving patriotic students of South Korea against the "June 8 elections", for their democratic freedom and vital rights; he hailed it as a righteous patriotic movement.

Saying that they are not alone in their struggle, the speaker declared:

"There are for the South Korean students and people the outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who leads the Korean people to victory and glory, the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea headed by him, and all the youth, students and people of the northern part of the country who are rallied closely behind the Party.

If the South Korean students and people fight to the last with the firm confidence in victory the U.S. imperialist aggressors will surely be ousted from South Korea, the traitorous clique of Pak Jung Hi overthrown and the historic cause of the country's reunification accomplished."

Bak Mun Hwa, student of the Kim Il Sung University, Jong Hui Tak, student of the Pyongyang Normal College, and many other students spoke at the rally, voicing support to the just struggle of the South Korean brothers.

The rally adopted a resolution. After the rally the students marched through the streets with placards reading: "Powerful support to the struggle of the South Korean students and people against the June 8 reactionary elections of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique!" "All anti-fascist democratic forces of South Korea, unite and overthrow Pak Jung Hi's military fascist regime!" and "Drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and reunify the country!"

Attendants of the rally shouting: "We actively support the just struggle of the South Korean students"

# Traitor's Career

## Pak Jung Hi —"Company Commander Okamoto" of Japanese Imperial Army

A few days before the "Presidential election," an opposition politician revealed a part of the Pak Jung Hi's crimes.

"What did Pak Jung Hi do when others were carrying on a movement for national independence (the struggle against the Japanese colonial rule)? He was an officer of the Japanese clique. He would have turned his gun on us if the August 15 liberation (August 15, 1945 the day of Japan's defeat in World War Two) had come a little later (South Korean Hapdong Tongshin April 4, 1967).

Pak Jung Hi, now "President" of the Seoul regime, was "active" in the Japanese imperial Army as company commander Okamoto at the time of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea and he was an exceptionally loyal "subject of the Empire." As a token of his allegiance to the Japanese Emperor, he even changed his family name into Okamoto in Japanese style.

At the age of 20 in 1937, he finished the Taegu Normal School, North Gyongsang Province, and taught a primary school for three years and then in 1940, his pledge written in his own blood accepted, he was enrolled at the Hsinking (now Changchun) Military Cadets School of puppet "Manchoukuo" set up by the Japanese imperialists after their occupation of Manchuria.

He said this when he bade his pupils farewell: "I would be higher than a county headman when I should be back as a commanding officer wearing a long sabre at my side." (South Korean book Standard-bearer at Dawn)

When he was graduated from the Hsinking Military Cadets School in 1942, he was awarded a gold watch from the "Emperor of the Manchoukuo," the faithful puppet of Japanese imperialism (South Korean book "Biography of Seven Politicians of the Republic of Korea").

His conduct having been recognized as an "example of loyalty to the Japanese Empire" while in the military school, he, upon his graduation, was sent to the infantry course of the Japanese Military Cadets School on the special recommendation of the Japanese instructors.

"Although Pak comes from the peninsula (at that time, the Japanese imperialists called the Japanese proper home and Korea the peninsula), he is a perfect Japanese so far as his spirit is concerned. Few Japanese are, I'm afraid, so faithful to His Imperial Majesty as Pak."

This is what the Japanese instructors told the Japanese cadets at a meeting, calling on them to follow the "example" of Pak Jung Hi.

Upon graduation from the Japanese Military Cadets School, he was assigned as second lieutenant of the Japanese army to the "8th Infantry Regiment, 6th Military District of the puppet Manchukuo."

Since then, going from one place to another in China, he had taken part in the "mopping-up operations" on about 110 occasions against the anti-Japanese guerrillas who were fighting for the independence of Korea and against the Japanese imperialists' aggression on the Asian Continent ("Biography of Seven Politicians of the "Republic of Korea" published in South Korea).

In Northeast China, he raided the Korean settlements inhabited by the immigrants who had been forced by hard life to leave their home under the Japanese colonial rule. He slaughtered Korean patriots and compatriots. For these "exploits" he was promoted to first lieutenant in July 1945, one year after he was commissioned a second lieutenant. Thus he was entrusted with the duty of company commander. This was how "company commander Okamoto," Pak Jung Hi's former self, came into being.

At that time, he got in touch with the Japanese agent Yutaro Suzuki and did his best to show his "loyalty," laying information against many of his colleagues in the army unit whom he believed to be "disturbing elements" and helping his superior in punishing them.

"Company commander Okamoto" did not have any doubt about the realization in the form of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" of the wild design of the Tojo clique for the conquest of Asia. He was resolved to dedicate all his life to the Japanese imperialists in their conquest of more colonies.

History, however, developed in accordance with a different law. One by one the "Japanese Empire" lost the territories under its occupation.

The "Japanese Empire" was rapidly collapsing. Almost everybody, even the officers of the "Japanese Imperial army," did no longer have any illusion about the destiny of their Empire. Pak Jung Hi, however, thought it treacherous to "His Imperial Majesty" even to the very last way.

Even when the defeat of Japanese imperialism was near at hand, company commander Okamoto cried out in front of his Japanese soldiers: "My soldiers, you must be resolved to sacrifice yourselves for the great cause of Japan" (Standard-bearer at Dawn published in South Korea).

The Japanese Emperor, however, went down on his knees as the loser in the war in the end.

"Okamoto" returned to his native place North Gyongsang Province in South Korea, not as an army officer wearing a sabre at his side but as a remnant of defeated troop in rags.

Bak Jong In

(To be continued)

# HYMN TO REVOLUTION

Song and dance "Flower Gate of Learning"

AMATEUR artists from Ryanggang Province are now in Pyongyang giving performance in honour of the 30th anniversary of the victorious Bocho'nbo battle and in celebration of the unveiling of a monument to this victorious battle 30 years ago. The performance at the Grand Theatre has won the highest praise of the audience.

The performers — workers and students from Bocho'nbo, the site of the former revolutionary battle, and other parts of Ryanggang Province — put on the stage excellent productions dealing with the brilliant revolutionary traditions formed during the anti Japanese armed struggle led by Marshal Kim Il Sung and reflecting the ardent desire of our people to add lustre to the traditions.

The repertoire, divided into two parts, consists of 16 pieces presented by more than 800 persons — choruses, witty story telling, group dances, recitation of poetry in chorus, Gayagum (a national instrument) ensembles and songs and dances.

When the curtain rises, more than 100 amateurs appear on the stage to sing "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and "The Beacon of Bocho'nbo." The setting provides the picture of a beacon flaring up in the night sky. Listening to the choruses, the audiences conjure up the scene of the Bocho'nbo battle on June 4 thirty years ago. In those darkest days of Japanese rule, the anti-Japanese guerrillas under the personal command of Marshal Kim Il Sung advanced into Bocho'nbo, breaking through the strict cordon of the enemy. They smashed the administrative agencies of the Japanese and wiped out the enemy.

The audiences deepen their trust in and reverence for their Leader, and renew their resolve to carry forward the revolutionary traditions and accomplish without fail the country's reunification within the present generation.

One of the impressive pieces is "Family Meeting" presented by 38 members of a lumberjack's family of five generations.

Their simple performance is rather a beautiful reflection of life itself. These people, insulted and humiliated at the bottom of the social scale in the thick forests of Mt. Paekdu in the pre-liberation days, are now appearing at the Grand Theatre in the capital, singing the praises of their present and future. Today they envy nothing in their lives. The lumberjack's grandchildren are studying to their hearts' content in schools at various levels up to higher educational establishments; some are labour innovators and others are serving in the army.

Watching the impressive performance, the audience feel excited reflecting upon their own happy life which they owe to the concern shown by the Party and the Leader.

The "Flower Gate of Learning" by children and group dance "The Baekdu Plateau Yields a Heavy Crop of Wheat", show the happy life of people in that once poverty-stricken mountainous province and the conversion of the prospering province into a solid base of revolution.

A trio dance by three primary school children captivates the spectators. It embodies the firm determination of children, successors to the revolution, to wipe out, when they grow up, the invaders to the last man, following the example of the anti-Japanese fighters and the soldiers of the Korean People's Army. It also embodies their bitter enmity against U.S. imperialism, the enemy of the Korean people.

For its concise content suiting the psychology of children, its well-knit composition and for the truthful representation, the dance wins the applause of the audience.

The last on the repertoire — a song and dance piece "We March Ahead in Response to the Leader's Call"—is vibrant with the lofty revolutionary spirit of our people who are working to liberate the South and reunify their country following the path indicated by the Party and the Leader, united behind them.

Ji Ryong Cha

Song and dance piece "We march ahead in response to the Leader's call"

## Foreign Diplomatic Envoys Invited to Art Performance

The Foreign Ministry invited foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang to see a performance on June 15 given by amateur artists from Ryanggang Province at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the victorious Bocho'nbo battle and in celebration of the unveiling of the monument to this victorious battle.

Seeing the performance were diplomatic representatives and staff members of the foreign embassies in Pyongyang, their families and Adrien Bakala, General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) now visiting Korea.

## Letter to NNSC

(Continued from Page 4)

Our side cannot but direct serious attention to the fact that such arms reinforcement on the part of the United Nations Command side has been carried out in parallel with the acts of military provocation it has been perpetrating more overtly against our side by land, sea and air recently.

In order to ensure the strict enforcement of the Korean Armistice Agreement and to preserve peace in Korea and the Far East, such criminal arms reinforcement and schemes for the unleashing of a new war on the part of the United Nations Command side must be checked unconditionally.

I hope that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission whose mission it is to supervise the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement will give serious attention to the aforesaid violations of the Armistice Agreement by the United Nations Command side and take necessary measures, informing us of the result.

## Korea-Hungary Volleyball Matches

The visiting Budapest team from Hungary has played two friendly matches with Korean men's teams.

The Hungarian boys lost 0:3 to the combined youth team of Korea on June 15.

The Budapest team met Korean national team No. 2 on June 18. The match was hot as the contesting teams had the knowledge of each other's tactical traits.

A gruelling match of 2 hours and 38 minutes ended in the home team's win by a score of 3:2.

In both contesting teams, players No.11 were outstanding. They played a decisive role in their respective teams, scoring more than half of the points.

## KOREAN Stamps

### On Domestic Animals

The D.P.R.K. Ministry of Communications has recently issued a set of three stamps on domestic animals (size 36×26 mm; Offset: technicolour).

**Stamp 1:** Korean goat (10 *jon*, three colours)

This breed of goat has been reared widely in the southern part of Korea since olden times. It is large-built and its wool is white and short. This goat is tractable and climbs steep hills which sheep find beyond their reach. This goat, therefore, is reared not only in the plain areas but also in mountainous areas.

**Stamp 2:** Korean cattle (40 *jon*, three colours)

Korean cattle differ in size but belong to one and the same breed. They are generally brown and are docile but strong. Korean cattle have been used as draft animals since olden times, for horses are few in our country. A mural painting in the Tomb of Goguryo Kingdom at Anak built more than 1,600 years ago shows an ox employed as a beast of draft by men.

A scene from "The Leader Returns to the Homeland in Triumph"

Music and Dance Epic

# "Under the Sunshine of the Motherland"

The music and dance epic "Under the Sunshine of the Motherland" was staged by over 3,000 Korean artists and students in Japan in December last year in honour of the 20th anniversary of the enforcement of the secondary education for Korean children in Japan.

From beginning to end it conveys profound respect and fidelity of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan to their glorious homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

The prelude begins with the chorus "My Motherland" well loved by the Korean people. It is followed by such impressive scenes as "Dark Clouds Hang over the Land," "For Freedom and Independence of the Country" and "The Leader Returns to the Homeland in Triumph."

The indomitable revolutionary mettle and the fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who fought Japanese imperialism for fifteen years in the forests around Mt. Paekdu for freedom and independence of the country impart the hope for life and courage to the Koreans who crossed to Japan to earn a living. Their hope and courage turn into passion to live and fight like their forerunners of the revolution did.

The scenes change to show the magnificent aspects of the prospering and developing socialist homeland.

The dynamic rhythm of the group dance "Molten Iron Flows" depicts the powerful industry of our country and the stirring melody of the "Song of Bumper Harvest" sings of our socialist countryside reaping a good harvest year after year.

The sixth chapter of the epic "Amid the Love of the Homeland" deeply impressed the spectators.

The scenes show the unflinching spirit and high enthusiasm of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan, under the guidance of the G.A.K.R.J., to defend their democratic national rights including the right to national education, defend the repatriation operation to the last and win the freedom of travel to and from their homeland. Seeing the Korean compatriots fighting to defend their democratic national education, immensely inspired by the profound solicitude of the homeland directed to their sons and daughters, and the children growing vigorously to become reliable pillars of the country, the spectators are moved to tears.

The motherland and Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, sent a huge amount of educational aid funds on 23 occasions from the difficult times of the post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction up to today for the democratic, national education of the children of Korean nationals in Japan.

The last scenes of the music and dance epic reflect the ardent desire of the Koreans in Japan to reunify their country at the earliest date.

No force on earth will be able to curb the might of the Korean people and the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan who are vigorously advancing, upholding the line of the Government of the D.P.R.K. on the country's reunification, and U.S. imperialism will certainly be brought to justice by the Korean people.

Kim Myong Op

## PEOPLE'S PRIZE

### To Stage Work of Koreans in Japan

**The State Academic Degree, Professorship and People's Prize Conferment Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided on June 12 to award People's Prize and gold medal to the grand music and dance epic "Under the Sunshine of the Motherland" created and performed by Korean nationals in Japan.**

**The music and dance epic eulogizing the fidelity of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan to their homeland and Leader vividly depicts the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the splendid aspects of the prospering socialist motherland.**

**It also well represents the proud and victorious road covered by the Korean nationals in Japan with the high honour and pride of being citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the warm care of the homeland and the leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung, and their resolute struggle for defending the right to democratic, national education and other democratic, national rights.**

**The epic demonstrates the united force of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan firmly rallied behind Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and greatly contributes to educating them in socialist patriotism.**

A scene from "Hymn to the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea"

# Japanese's Comments

The grand music and dance epic **"Under the Sunshine of the Motherland"** produced a great impression on the spectators.

More than 13,000 Japanese and foreigners in Japan saw the performance. They were unsparing in their praises, saying they had never seen such a large-scale, impressive performance before.

Here we print the impressions expressed by some of the viewers.

### I Came to Know the Deep Concern of Premier Kim Il Sung

**KENJI MINOWA**
**Rector of the Shiga College**

"I was moved very much. Watching the performance, I pondered over what has made it possible for Korean residents in Japan to display such great strength. At last I found the source of their strength in the title of the grand music and dance epic — 'Under the Sunshine of the Motherland.'

"Every scene presented on the stage helped me get acquainted with the deep solicitude shown by Premier Kim Il Sung to the Korean residents in Japan.

"I think it is thanks to their sagacious leader and the motherland that Korean residents in Japan can create such a splendid art.

"To my surprise, most of the performers were students. Students cannot unite as firm as these Korean students do, unless they have a single purpose pursued by the nation.

"What the performance impressed me strongly was that the Korean nationals in Japan impart to their children an education that infuses patriotism into them and that they have their dear country."

### I Am Proud of Having Such Good Neighbours

**TOMOYOSHI MURAYAMA**
**Japanese film producer**

"It is really surprising that such a well-knit and animated performance comprising poem recital, singing and dancing can be presented for one hour and 50 minutes running. The heavy programme and the good harmony left on me a great artistic impression. Training alone is not enough to prepare such a large-scale performance. What is needed is that all the performers understand what significance their grand performance has and display great enthusiasm to make the performance a success. Understanding, passion and training, however, are not all that is required. A series of conditions are needed. One of them is the education carried on at Korean schools in Japan over the past 20 years. Such brilliant success has been made possible because the Korean residents in Japan have continued democratic, national education, overcoming all difficulties and obstructions.

"We Japanese are very proud of having the good neighbours who have created such a splendid art."

### I Have Strongly Felt the Advantages of National Education

**KANAME HAYASHI**
**The Japan Science Council**

"The performance staged by 3,000 men and women enabled me to see the advantages of national education and the power of the unity and cohesion of Korean residents in Japan.

"Anyway, the performance, I think, has demonstrated achievements scored in their educational work over the past 20 years."

# Production on Steady Increase

**The revolutionary enthusiasm of our working people who are up for the fulfilment of the resolutions of the historic conference of the Workers' Party of Korea is mounting steadily, and one innovation after another is being made on all fronts of our socialist construction.**

Factories and other industrial enterprises are taking the lead in this victorious advance. They are unfolding a fierce socialist emulation drive, inspired by the joint congratulatory messages and silk banners they received early this year from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

When they had the honour of being the first to receive the joint message and banner, the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works challenged the factories and other enterprises throughout the country to a socialist emulation. Lately they have shortened the time of a heat by a quarter. Taking to heart the recent decision of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and the teachings given by Premier Kim Il Sung in his on-the-spot guidance to their works they took to the increased production of galvanized iron plates which will be greatly conducive to the improvement of people's living. They have more than doubled output by making technical innovations with their collective wisdom and strength. The workers of the Gangsŏn Steel Plant who are all out to turn out more steel for the promotion of economic construction and defence upbuilding are setting new records in enhancing labour productivity.

As of the end of May this year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year the plant boosted steel output by 27 per cent and that of structural steel by 20 per cent and in June it overfulfilled on all items its production plan for the first ten days.

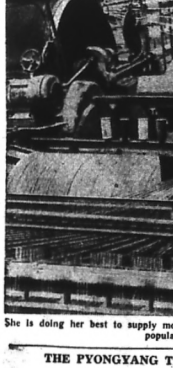
The Anju, Hamyon and Ungok collieries, which are also the recipients of the joint message and banner, are conducting geological survey ahead of other work and intensifying the technical innovation movement. The Anju Colliery topped on April 26 the capital tunnelling plan for the first half of the year and lifted the output of coal by 10 per cent as of the end of May over the same period of last year.

The Chollima Rakwon Machinery Plant steadily increases the production of excavators

The workers in the field of machine-building industry are also fulfilling their daily and monthly assignments, further consolidating the material and technical foundations in their respective fields. Among them are the Ryongsŏng Machinery Plant, the Pyongyang Electrical Machinery Plant, the Giyang Tractor Plant and the Muncho'n Machine Factory.

Workers and technicians of the Ryongsŏng Machinery Plant, who resolved to carry out 20 days ahead of time their yearly plan which is set 14 per cent higher than last year, put out an extra cold-rolling machine and are now working hard to turn out more large-size winches and compressors.

Great results are also being registered by chemical and building material enterprises such as the Bon-gung Chemical Factory, the Gilju Pulp Mill and the February 8 Madong Cement Factory. Workers of the Pyongyang Textile Mill boosted on the average the daily output by 11 per cent in yarn and 5 per cent in fabrics and raised work efficiency by 4 per cent in dyeing in the past five months in comparison with the same period of last year. Continuous innovation and advance are being made also in the fields of forestry, fishery and transport.



She is doing her best to supply more, better fabrics to the population

## Rice Transplanting Is Over

Rice transplanting was wound up throughout the country on June 10. Rice transplanting is very important in the paddy cultivation which holds the largest proportion in our crop farming. Started in mid-May, this year's rice transplanting was completed in a short time.

This means a successful solution of one of the key problems in the year's increased grain production.

The main factor in this success was high revolutionary zeal displayed by the co-op members and agricultural working people who were determined to bring about a great upsurge in agricultural production this year and contribute to a further strengthening of the country's economic and defence power.

The co-op farmers had made all preparations for farming since the beginning of the year.

Alongside this, the state organs and enterprises serving the rural economy supplied co-op farms with enough amount of selected seeds and irrigation water and mobilised tractors and other means of mechanisation, thus rendering great material and technical aid to rice transplanting.

400,000 workers, office employees and students from Pyongyang, Hamhung and other cities and workers' districts went to the countryside to give labour assistance to the peasants in rice transplanting and weeding.

# No one has right to change the name of D.P.R.K. team

## Leader of D.P.R.K. Olympic Committee Delegation Issues Statement

**The leader of the delegation of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had attended the 65th general session of the International Olympic Committee, made public the following statement on June 13 in connection with the question of the name of the D.P.R.K. team.**

The 65th general session of the International Olympic Committee was held some time ago in Teheran, capital of Iran.

Placed on the agenda of the session alongside some other items was our proposal on calling this team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by its right name.

In the past the IOC committed the unjustifiable act of arbitrarily calling our team the "North Korea" team, instead of the "D.P.R.K." team.

The application for admission we submitted to the IOC in September 1956 clearly bore the name of the D.P.R.K., and, on this basis, the 60th general session of the IOC held in October 1963 decided to admit us to the IOC as a full-fledged member under the designation of the "Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Therefore, the IOC should have addressed our team "D.P.R.K." team. The question of the name of a team falls within the competence of the national Olympic committee, and no one has the right to infringe upon it.

For the IOC to call our team "North Korea" team is an infringement upon the right of the D.P.R.K. Olympic Committee and it runs diametrically counter to the charter and spirit of the Olympics.

The D.P.R.K. Olympic Committee sent its delegation to the 65th general session to see to it that the IOC step back from its unreasonable stand and call the team of our country by its correct name, that is "D.P.R.K." team.

Our delegation participated in the meeting of representatives of national Olympic committees, the joint meeting of the members of the IOC executive board and the representatives of the national Olympic committees, the IOC executive board meeting and its general session, and put forth our just demand.

The demand that the team of our country be called by its right name is a just one which no one who really respects the ideal of the Olympics could deny.

Mr. Clark, IOC executive board member and delegate of the Mexican Olympic Committee, held that the team of our country should be called the D.P.R.K. team and announced that Mexico invited us to the 19th Olympics in the name of the D.P.R.K. Olympic Committee.

Mr. Brundage, IOC President, approved our just demand himself.

In his talk with our delegation in the Hilton Hotel, Teheran, on May 1, Mr. Brundage again stated that he approved the opinion of our delegation on calling the team of our country by its correct name. He said that the name plate "North Korea" would not be put on the table at the joint meeting of the IOC executive board members with the NOC representatives on May 3.

Thus, the IOC Secretary removed the name plate "North Korea" at the meeting chaired by Mr. Brundage on the latter's instruction. This implies that the unwarranted name of "North Korea" was virtually withdrawn.

Mr. Brundage agreed to our proposal that our delegate should be admitted to meetings discussing such a serious issue as that on the name of a team, and officially announced at the IOC executive board meeting and the general session "the presence of the Vice-Chairman of the D.P.R.K. Olympic Committee at the session."

He explained our demand "that the name of the team of our country must be called the team of the D.P.R.K." as written in our application to the IOC and the name of the "D.P.R.K. Olympic Committee" also as registered in the IOC official bulletin.

The IOC executive board and many attendants of the general session held that "the proposal of the D.P.R.K. Olympic Committee delegation is right. The name of the team should be called as requested." Some delegates proposed to settle the matter immediately by taking a vote.

Nevertheless, at the 65th general meeting Mr. Brundage not only took a show of hands for postponement of the discussion of the issue on deciding on the name of our country till the next general session at Grenoble but unilaterally declared the session adjourned without counting the votes seeing that majority of the delegates did not approve his motion.

Thus, the question of the name of our team is slated to be discussed again at the next general session for no reason.

Ever since its 60th general session held in Baden-Baden in October 1963, the IOC has not called our team the "D.P.R.K." team under this or that pretext but changed the name arbitrarily in gross violation of the ideal and charter of the Olympics.

The IOC should stop violating its own charter.

The D.P.R.K. Olympic Committee has the right to participate in all international games and events under the name of the "D.P.R.K."

We maintain that the team of our country should no longer be called "North Korea" team but correctly be called the "D.P.R.K." team at all matches and events to be sponsored by the IOC now that the IOC President Mr. Brundage himself removed the name plate "North Korea" at the joint meeting of the IOC executive board members and the NOC representatives.

We will take part under the name of the D.P.R.K. in the 10th Winter Olympic Games to be held in Grenoble next year and in all other games and events to be organized under the competence of the IOC.

No one is entitled to arbitrarily change the name of the D.P.R.K. team.

**(Abridged)**

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